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NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN SPECIES.

BY JARED G. SMITH.

SIDA PALMERI, Baker?

Slender, erect or ascending perennial, 4 to 6 dm. high, sparingly branched from the base, the stems cinereous stellate pubescent; leaves remote, subcordate at the base, obtuse at the apex, from ovate-triangular to triangular oblong, usually with rounded basal lobes, serrate or entire, sparsely stellate-pubescent above, densely stellate-tomentose below, the blade usually longer than the petiole; stipules subulate; peduncles slender, axillary, 3 to 5 cm. long, geniculate above; calyx tube terete; sepals ovate, abruptly acute, stellate-canescent, about 4 mm. long, a third as long as the yellow or purple petals; carpels 7 to 9, dehiscent, sparsely pubescent on the back, the sides latticed; seed obliquely obovate-triangular, glandular punctate, the hilum obovate, smooth. Collected by G. C. Nealley, near Corpus Christi, Texas, in the summer of 1894, and reported by him as being rare.—Plate 48.

This form approaches *S. Palmeri*, Baker, Journ. of Botany, **30**, 295 (1892), a species of section *Malvinda*, founded on Palmer's No. 1038, and may not be distinct from it. I have not had the opportunity of examining authentic specimens, but Nealley's plant does not fully agree with Baker's description.

FUGOSIA DRUMMONDII, Gray. Pl. Wright. **1**, 23 (1852).

This plant, of which habit sketch and detail drawings are appended, was collected by G. C. Nealley, near Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1894. The locality is re-established after a lapse of sixty years, the plant not having been found in the United States since Drummond's original collection in 1834. The specimens agree with the published descriptions and with herbarium material of the same species from South America.—Plate 49.

SEDUM TEXANUM, n. sp.

Herbaceous perennial; glabrous, ascending, 1.5 to 2 dm. high, cespitose, sparingly branched from near the base; leaves sparse, thick fleshy, obovate to ovate lanceolate, obtuse or mostly acute or acuminate, broad at the base, sessile, 2 to 2.5 cm. long; flowers sessile or short pedicelled, solitary or two or three together, forming a sub-secund raceme, or paniculately branched in the larger specimens, rather remotely flowered below; sepals oblong, acute; petals 5, rosy yellow, narrowly oblong, thickened and apiculate at the apex, one-half longer than the sepals; scales minute, truncate; stamens 10, shorter than the petals, the filaments flattened; anthers bright yellow; carpels 5, inflated, many seeded, with a slender beak tipped by the very short persistent style, dehiscent down the ventral suture. Collected by G. C. Nealley, in flower, the last week in October, 1894, growing in the chapparal near Corpus Christi, Texas. It is most closely related to *S. Wrightii*, Gray, but differs in the form of the inflorescence and in the much larger leaves. The type specimen is in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden.—Plate 50.

ELYTRARIA BROMOIDES, Oersted.

This and STENANDRIUM DULCE, Nees, are two interesting little Texan plants collected near Corpus Christi by Mr. Nealley. Habit sketches and detail drawings of flower and fruit are given in plate 51.

ZEPHRYANTHES PULCHELLA, n. sp.

Bulb globose, 1 to 2 cm. in diameter, covered with dark brown tunics; neck 3 to 4 cm. long; leaves 3 or 4, appearing with the flower, 1 to 2 mm. wide, 1.5 to 2.5 dm. long; scape slender, 1.5 to 2 dm. long; flower solitary, erect; spathe 2 to 2.5 cm. long, tubular for half its length, slightly exceeding the pedicel, entire at the apex; perianth erect, 2 cm. long, the segments oblanceolate, acute, bright yellow; tube 5 mm. long; stamens inserted at the throat, about half as long as the perianth segments; style equaling the stamens; stigma capitate, 3-lobed. Collected at Corpus Christi, Texas, summer of 1894, by G. C. Nealley. It is intermediate between *Z. Texana*, Herb. and *Z. Longifolia*, Hemsl. For purposes of comparison I have figured flowers of these latter species on the same plate. The pedicel length is a very constant character in all the herbarium specimens of the two older species which I have examined, and it is one of the principal specific characters used by Baker in his monograph of the Amaryllidaceae. Hence, I have considered it best to separate out this material as a new species.—Plate 52.

SAGITTARIA.

Since publishing the monograph of the North American species of Sagittaria and Lophotocarpus, I have received material of the following new species of Sagittaria from Florida.

§§§ *Integrifoliae.*

+ + + Achenium obovate, with a short lateral beak; filament dilated at the base, pubescent; bracts connate, glabrous.

S. ISOETIFORMIS, n. sp.

Monoecious, 1 dm. high; leaves slender, terete throughout, or dilating into a short linear blade 1 to 2 mm. wide; scape simple, slender, erect, equaling the leaves, with mostly a single verticil; bracts ovate, acute, 2 to 3 mm. long, connate; fertile pedicels shorter than the sterile, very slender, 15 to 18 mm. long; sterile pedicels filiform, 2 to 3 cm. long; stamens about 9; anthers equaling the filaments; achenium about 1 mm. long, dorsally crested, with an arched lateral wing, and with 2 pairs of subepidermal resin passages; fruiting head small, 6 mm. in diameter; flowers white, 12 to 14 mm. across. Only 1 or 2 flowers fertile. Growing in tufts at the nodes of very slender stolons, in water 3 to 10 cm. deep. Collected at Eustis, Lake Co., Florida, March 22, 1894, by Geo. V. Nash, and by A. S. Hitchcock in July. It is common along the sandy lake margins and forms quite extensive patches in the shallow water, its slender interlacing stolons bearing tufts of leaves, and rooting at the nodes. It is more closely related to *S. graminea*, Michx. than to any other species. In the artificial key to the genus it should be inserted after *S. macrocarpa*, from which it is easily separated by the smaller achenium. The type is in the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden.— Plate 53.

ERAGROSTIS SPOROBOLOIDES, Smith and Bush, n. sp.

Tall perennial; culms 5 to 7 dm. high, erect, simple or branching from the base; sheaths longer than the internodes, pilose, especially at the throat; leaves soft, flat, becoming involute and filiform above, 5 to 8 mm. wide, 4 to 6 dm. long, scabrous on the upper surface, smooth below; panicle oblong, not emergent from the upper sheath, half as long as the culm; branches of the panicle capillary, single or in pairs, minutely scabrous; spikelets 2.5 mm. long, 2 or 3 flowered, on scabrous capillary pedicels 1 to 3 cm. long; empty glumes one-nerved, ovate-lanceolate, acute, scabrous on the keel, two-thirds as long as the lowest floret; flowering glume ovate, acute, 3-nerved, the nerves scabrous above; caryopsis not seen. Collected at Sapulpa, Indian Territory, July, 1894, by B. F. Bush. This grass is closely related to *Eragrostis capillaris*, Nees, but is perennial, and has much longer and wider leaves. Immature specimens appear at first sight only one-flowered, and might be mistaken for excessively long leaved forms of *Sporobolus asperifolius* Thurb., a resemblance which is heightened by the very pilose sheaths; hence the specific name *sporoboloides*. The type specimens are in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden.—Plate 54.

ERAGROSTIS GRANDIFLORA, Smith and Bush, n. sp.

Perennial; culms simple, 1 meter high, the nodes much elongated; panicle large, occupying more than half the culm, 6 dm. long; panicle branches slender, ascending, 12 to 15 cm. long, the lower pilose in the axils; empty glumes lanceolate, very acute, a little shorter than the lowest florets, 2.5 mm. long, the first one-, the second three-nerved; rachilla glabrous, articulate; spikelet 10 to 20 flowered, 1 to 2 cm. long, longer than the scabrous capillary pedicels; flowering glume 3 mm. long, ovate, acute, glabrous, a little longer than the palet; caryopsis 1 mm. long, truncate at each end, furrowed; leaves ample, 3 or 4 dm. or more long, 7 to 10 mm. wide, attenuate and filiform at the apex, scabrous above and on the margins; sheaths smooth or hirsute above, and pilose at the throat. This species is most closely related to *Eragrostis tenuis*, Gray, but is easily distinguished by its elongated spikelets. Collected at Sapulpa, Indian Territory, Oct. 1, 1894, by B. F. Bush. Type specimen in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden.— Plate 55.

ERAGROSTIS BEYRICHII, n. sp.

Low cespitose perennial, 1 to 2 dm. high; culms geniculate below, ascending or erect, much branched from the base, smooth, terete, glabrous, mostly with 3 nodes; sheath striate, smooth, shorter than the internode, ciliate at the throat; ligule very short; leaves soft, smooth or very minutely scabrous above, linear, 6 to 8 or 15 cm. long, 1.5 to 2 mm. wide, soon involute and filiform, attenuate above, usually much shorter than the culms; spikelets sessile or short pedicelled and densely fasciculate in an interrupted spike-like or capitate panicle, linear-oblong, strongly compressed; 15 to 40 flowered, mostly 10 to 15 or rarely 25 mm. long, 5 mm. broad; panicle branches single, ciliate in the axils; empty glumes lanceolate acuminate, over half as long as the lowest florets, the first one-, the second three-nerved, tinged with purple; flowering glume and palet pale straw color; flowering glume lanceolate acuminate, 3-nerved, 4 mm. long, keel and lateral nerves scabrous; palet oblong, $\frac{2}{3}$ as long, 2-nerved, scabrous on the margins and nerves below, erose at the apex; caryopsis terete, linear, 1 mm. long. This species is dedicated to Beyrich, who first collected it in Arkansas in 1834. Specimens have also been examined from Dallas, Texas, collected by Reverchon, 499, 1874, and by Prof. Geo. W. Letterman, July 25, 1881. It is most closely related to *Eragrostis oxylepis*, Torr., but differs in habit and in the very acute flowering glumes and narrow spikelets. Type in the Bernhardi Herbarium.—Plate 56.

ERAGROSTIS SECUNDIFLORA, Presl, Reliq. Haenk. **1**, 276 (1830).

A specimen of this, collected by Haenke in Mexico, is in the Bernhardi Herbarium. It is identical with *Eragrostis oxylepis*, Torr., Rep. Bot. Whipple Exped. 156 (1857); *Poa interrupta*, Nutt. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. (n. ser.) **5**, 146 (1837), not Lam. Illustr. **1**, 185 (1791); *Eragrostis interrupta* (Nutt.), Trelease, Ann. Rep. Geol. Surv. Ark. **6**, 237 (1888), not Beauv. Agrost. 71 (1812); and *Eragrostis Verae-Crucis*, Rupr. Bull. Acad. Brux. **9**, reimp. 9 (1842). I have examined specimens as follows: — Mexico: Haenke, without locality or date; and Liebmann 538 (*E. Verae-Crucis*, Rupr.), Pochutla, La Galera, Oct., 1842. New Mexico: Fendler 913, 1847. Texas: Drummond 228, 321 and 325, 1832–1834; Lindheimer 32, Galveston, April 1843, 734, 735, 1847, and Granite Hills of the Llano, 464, Oct., 1847; Ravenel, Indianola, May 3, 1869; Pringle 1969, July 28, 1888; Pammel, Brazos Co., Aug., 1888; Letterman, Texarkana, Oct. 18, 1894; Heller 1802, Corpus Christi, May 28–31, 1894. Indian Territory: Torrey, Marcy's Expedition, Wichita Mts. 1852, in the Buckley Herbarium;

Bush 823, 824, Arkansas, July 23, 1894. Arkansas: Engelmann, Arkansas R. below Little Rock, July, 1835. Mississippi: Seymour 35, (Tracey Coll.) Starkville, Sept., 1891. Florida: Dr. Leavenworth, "Gulf of Mexico." Good Plates are given by Torrey: Marcy's Red Riv. of Louis. Exp., plate 19 (1854); and by Dr. Vasey: Grasses of the Southwest, Part 2, plate 48 (1891).

The Bernhardi Herbarium contains a large number of Haenke's grasses, the labels of which are almost certainly in Presl's handwriting. These have not all been separated out, but when they are, further notes may be made concerning them.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate 48. *Sida Palmeri*, Baker (?) — Habit sketch, half size; fruit, × 5, seed, × 7.

Plate 49. *Fugosia Drummondii*, Gray.— Habit sketch and section of flower, natural size.

Plate 50. *Sedum Texanum*, J. G. Smith.— Habit sketch, natural size; flower and isolated petal, × 3; apex of petal, × 6.

Plate 51. *Elytraria bromoides*, Oerst.— 1, habit sketch, natural size; 2, bracts and calyx, × 3; 3, corolla × 2; 4, capsule, × 5; 5, stamen, × 5. *Stenandrium dulce*, Nees.— 6, habit sketch, natural size; 7, corolla × 2; 8, stamens, × 5; 9, calyx, × 3; 10, pistil, × 5; 11, capsule and seeds, × 3.

Plate 52. *Zephryanthes pulchella*, J. G. Smith.—1, habit sketch, natural size; 2 and 3, style and stamen, × 3. *Z. longifolia* Hemsl.— 4, flower and spathe, natural size; 5 and 6, stamen and style, × 3. *Z. Texana* Herb.— 7, flower and spathe, natural size; 8 and 9, stamen and style, × 3.

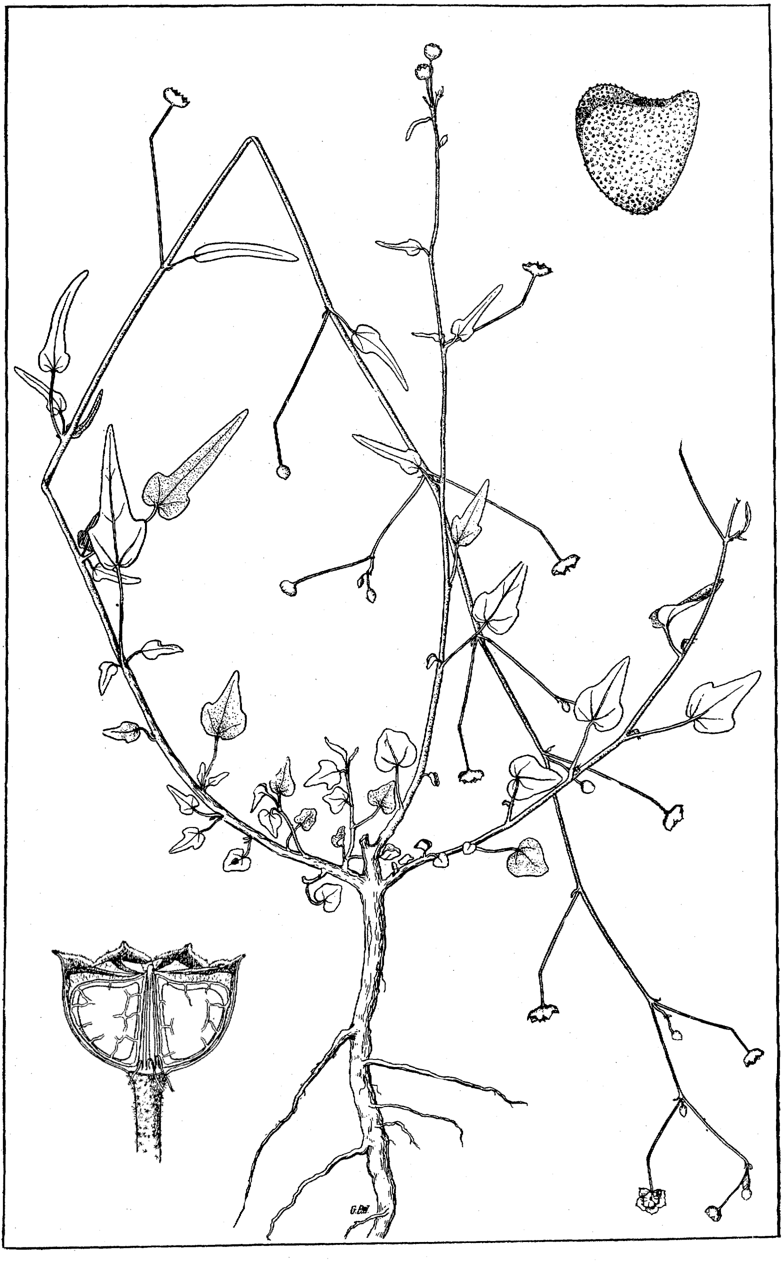
Plate 53. *Sagittaria isoetiformis*, J. G. Smith.— Habit sketch, natural size; stamen; and cross section, dorsal and side views of achenium, × 10; *a* cross section of petiole, × 30.

Plate 54. *Eragrostis sporoboloides*, J. G. Smith and B. F. Bush. —Habit sketch, one-half natural size; spikelet and flowering glume, × 5.

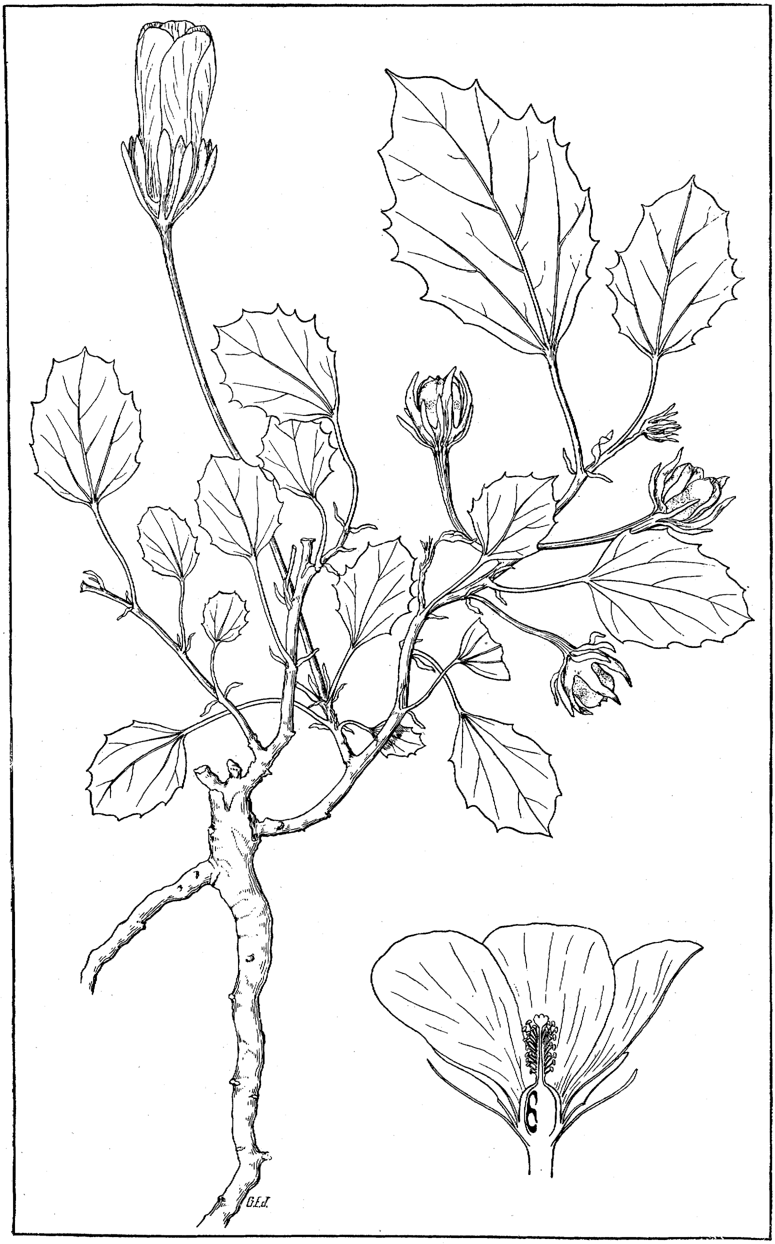
Plate 55. *Eragrostis grandiflora*, J. G. Smith and B. F. Bush. — Habit sketch, one-half natural size; offshoot from base of plant with immature spikelets, natural size; base of spikelet, flowering glume and palet, × 5; caryopsis, × 15.

Plate 56. *Eragrostis Beyrichii*, J. G. Smith.— Habit sketch, one-half natural size; base of spikelet, and flowering glume, × 4; 1, empty glumes, × 4; 2, face and side view of palet, × 4; caryopsis × 15.

The plates were prepared from drawings made by Miss Grace E. Johnson, from specimens preserved in the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden.



SIDA PALMERI?



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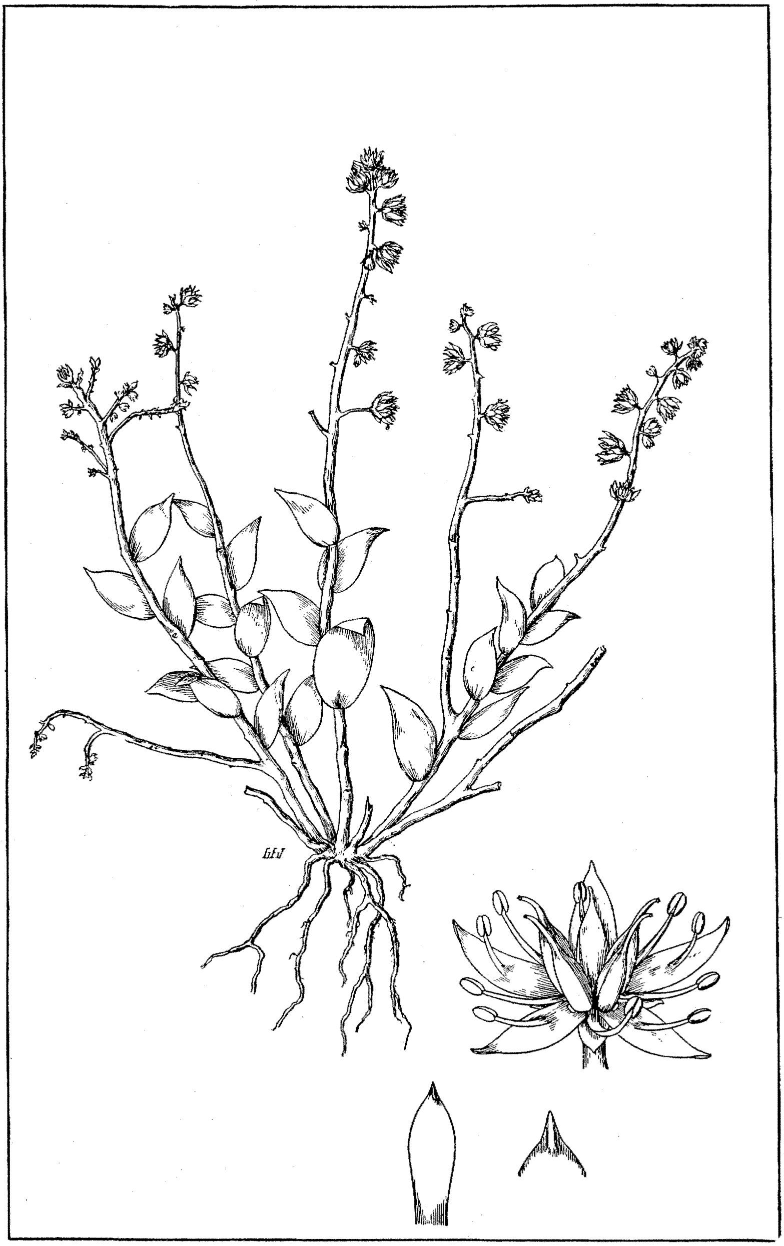

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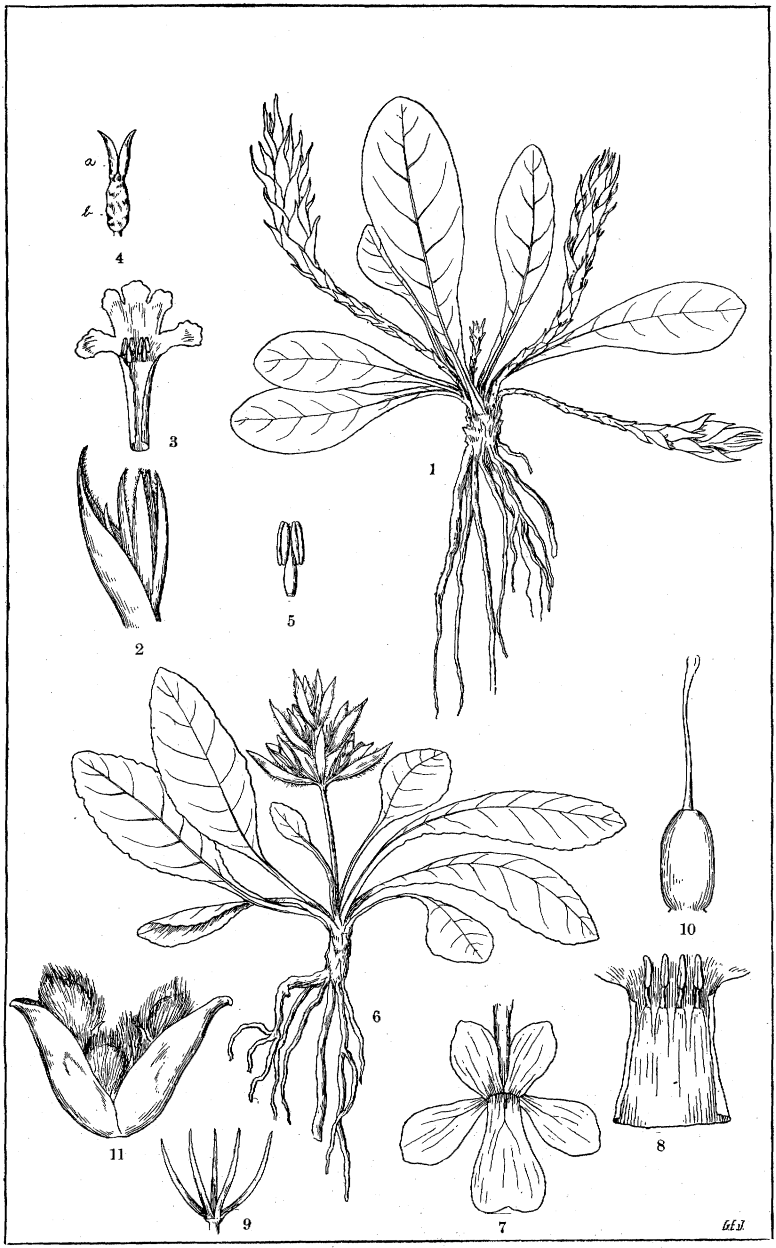
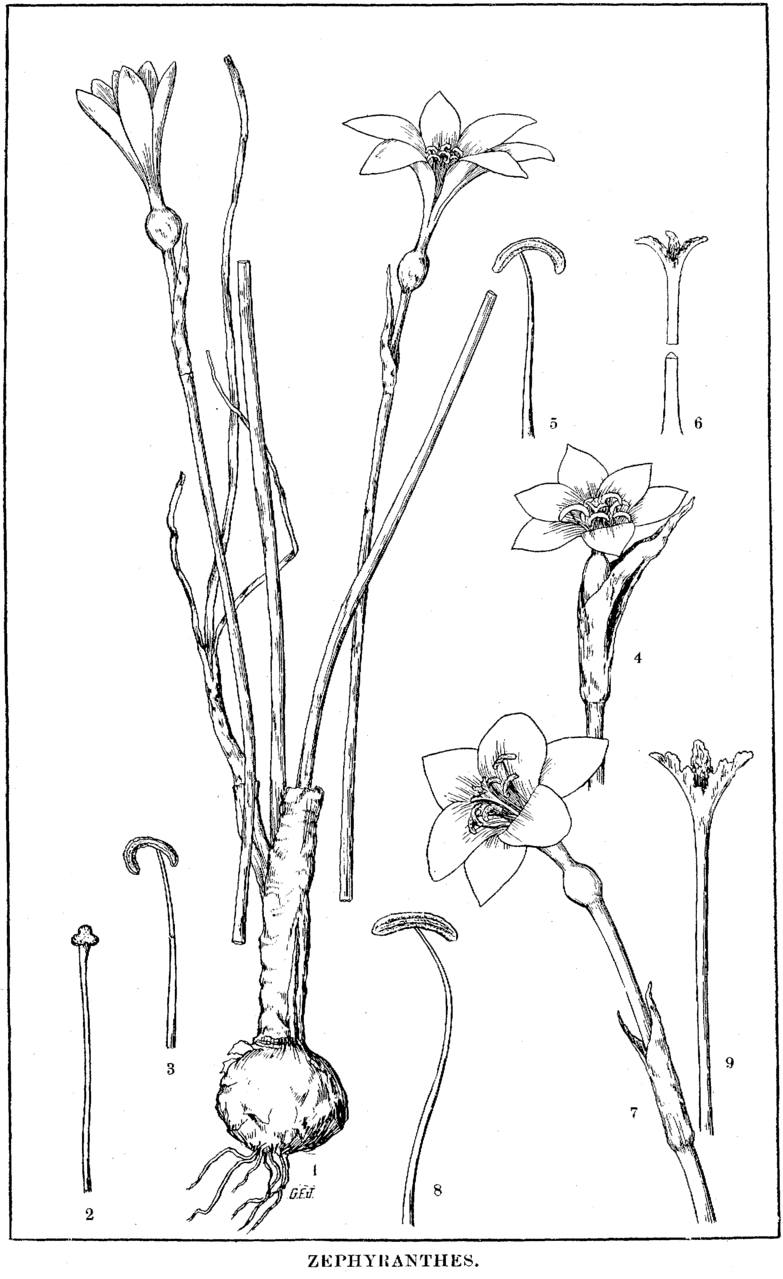


ELYTRARIA AND STENANDRIUM.



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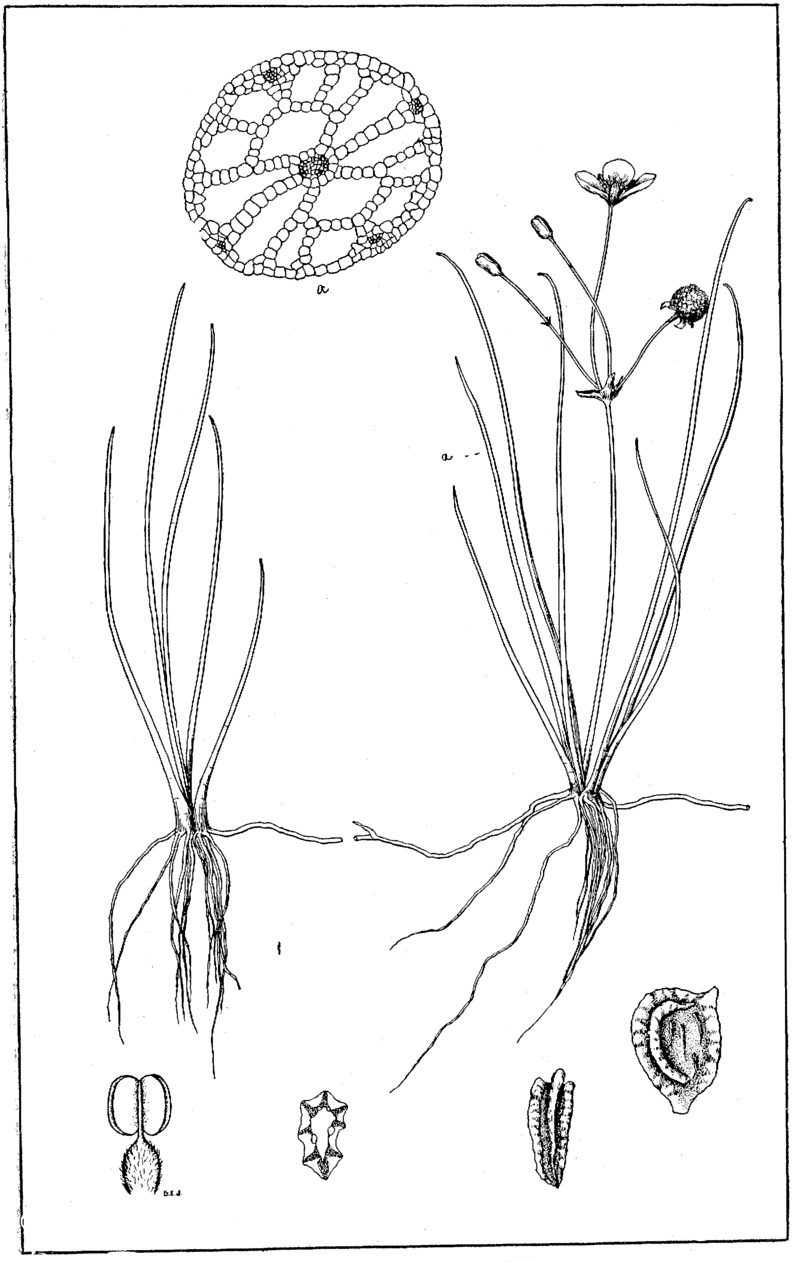

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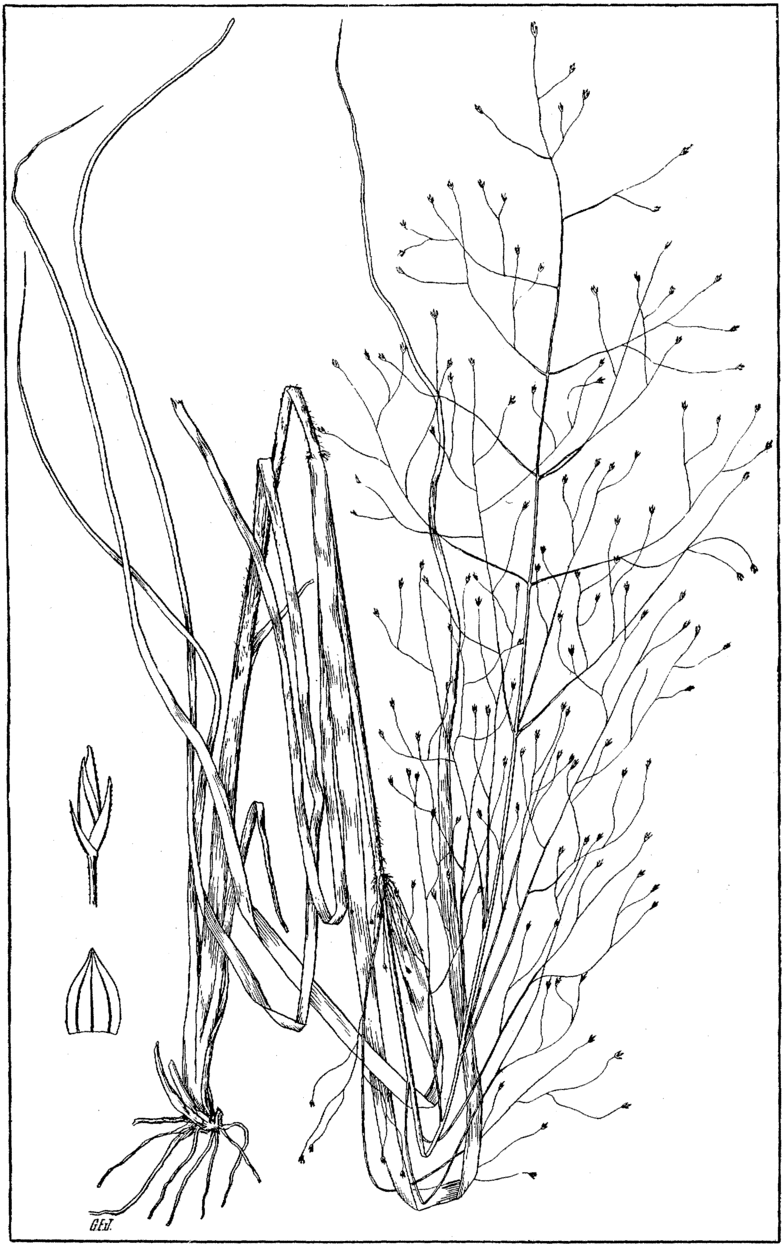

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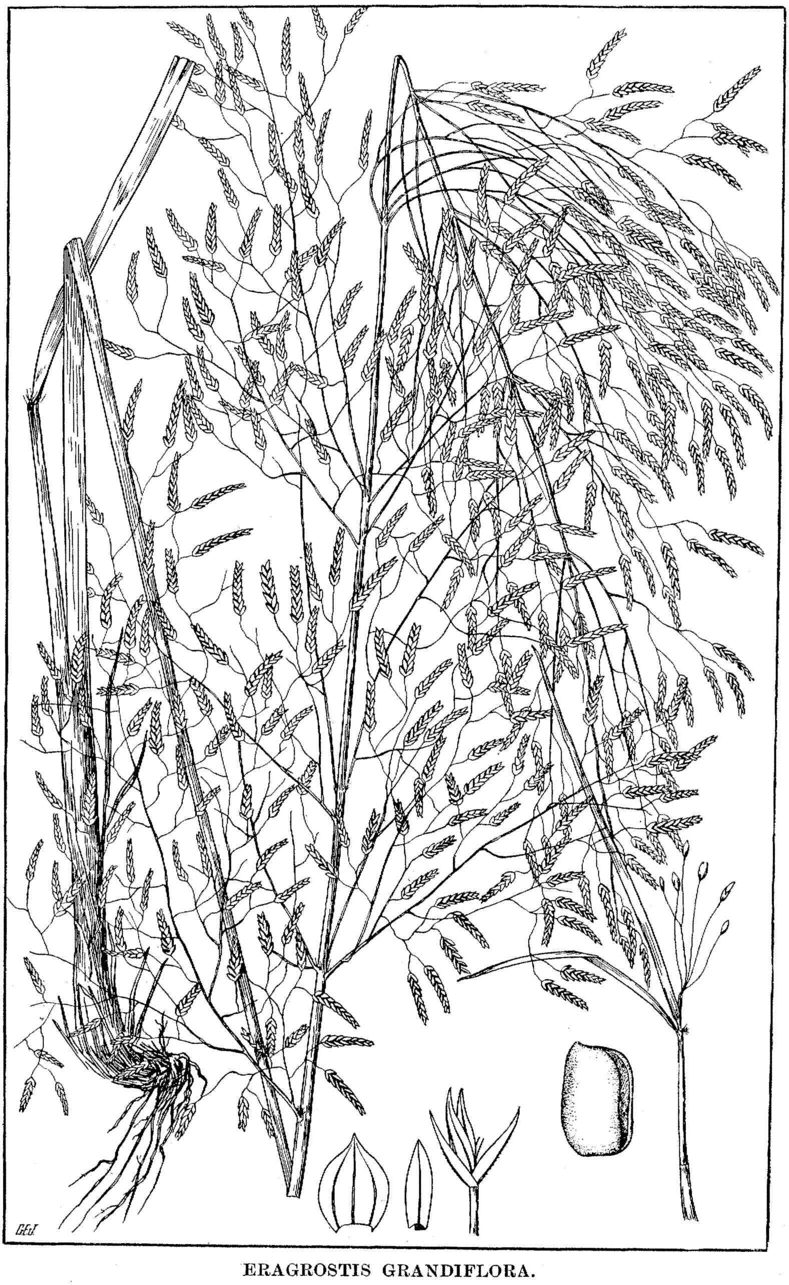

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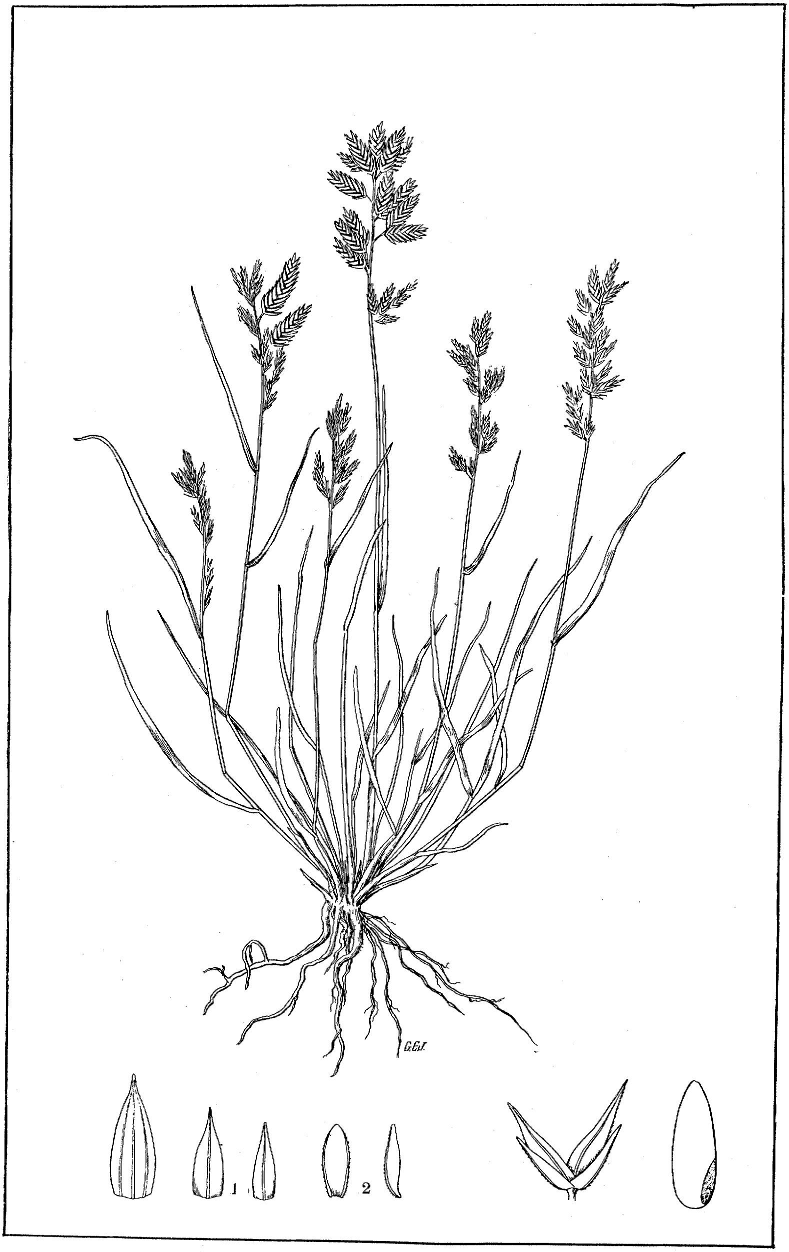

ERAGROSTIS BEYRICHII.